



CYPRUS

FINAL QUALITY REPORT

**STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS
2009**

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PREFACE

The present final quality report complies with the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 Article 16. The structure of the report follows Commission Regulation No 28/2004 and presents results on accuracy, comparability and coherence of the EU-SILC longitudinal dataset 2006-2009 and the cross-sectional dataset 2009.

1. COMMON LONGITUDINAL EUROPEAN UNION INDICATORS

1.1. Common longitudinal EU indicators based on the longitudinal component of EU-SILC

As it is stated in the EUROSTAT revised document 39/09: the ‘persistent-at-risk-of poverty rate by age and gender’ shows the percentage of the population – in each gender and age category – living in households where the equivalised disposable income is below the ‘at-risk-of poverty threshold’ for the current year and at least two out of the three preceding years.

According to the EU-SILC longitudinal dataset (2006-2009) 10,5% of the reference population who were in poverty in 2009 were also in poverty at least 2 out of the preceding 3 years (2006-2008).

Table 1.1.1 : Persistent-at-risk of poverty rate by age and sex (60% of median), 2006-2009

| AGE | SEX | % |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Total | Total | 10,5 |
| | Males | 7,7 |
| | Females | 13,0 |
| 0-17 | Total | 6,5 |
| 18-64 | Total | 4,3 |
| | Males | 2,6 |
| | Females | 5,9 |
| 65>= | Total | 39,3 |
| | Males | 32,4 |
| | Females | 45,3 |

2. ACCURACY

2.1. Sample design

2.1.1. Type of sample design (stratified, multi-stage, clustered)

The longitudinal component of EU-SILC 2009 as transmitted to EUROSTAT consists of rotational groups R1 for the years 2006-2009, R2 for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 and of the rotational group R3 for the years 2008 and 2009. The rotational group R1 for the years 2006 – 2009 was drawn with the sample of 2006, the rotational group R2 with the sample of 2007 and the rotational group 3 with the sample of 2008.

The cross-sectional component of EU-SILC 2009 included the rotational groups of R1, R2, R3 and R4. The rotational group R3 was the new sub-sample added in 2008.

The sample was drawn from the 2001 Census of Population sampling frame, which was updated by the Electricity Authority of Cyprus (E.A.C.) list of new domestic consumers (built after 2001 up to 2008). The sample design was one-stage stratification.

2.1.2. Sampling units (one stage, two stages)

The sampling units are private households, which were selected with simple random sampling within each stratum.

2.1.3. Stratification and sub-stratification criteria

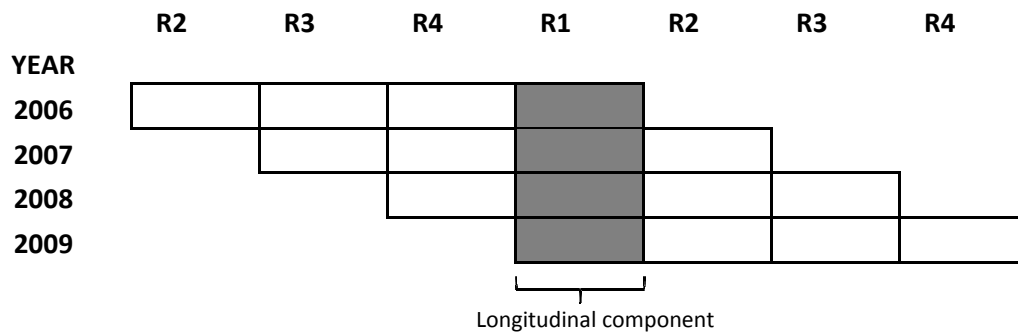
Geographical stratification criteria were used for the sample selection. The households were stratified in 9 strata based on District (Urban / Rural), i.e. 1) Lefkosia Urban, 2) Lefkosia Rural, 3) Ammochostos Rural⁽¹⁾, 4) Larnaka Urban, 5) Larnaka Rural, 6) Lemesos Urban, 7) Lemesos Rural, 8) Pafos Urban, 9) Pafos Rural.

2.1.4. Sample size and allocation criteria

According to the Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 Article 9, the minimum effective sample size for Cyprus for the cross-sectional component is 3.250 households and 7.500 persons aged 16 or over and for the longitudinal component is 2.500 households and 5.500 persons aged 16 or over.

⁽¹⁾ Ammochostos Urban is an area not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The longitudinal component for the years 2006 to 2009, the 4-year trajectory is illustrated in the figure below:



The dataset of longitudinal component consists, in total of 3.882 households. These households are broken down to the original households selected in the first wave 2006 (N=1.153), the follow-up households of 2007 (N=923), the split households of 2007 (N=27), the follow-up households of 2008 (N=893), the split households of 2008 (N=17), the follow-up households of 2009 (N=859) and the split households of 2009 (N=10).

The sample results for the longitudinal component of 2006-2009, the 4-year trajectory are shown in the table that follows:

Table 2.1.4.1 : Sample size, addresses and household interviews (R1)

| | 2006 | | 2007 | | | | 2008 | | | | 2009 | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | | Follow-up Households | | Split Households | | Follow-up Households | | Split Households | | Follow-up Households | | Split Households | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Addresses in initial sample | 1.153 | 100,0 | 923 | 100,0 | 27 | 100,0 | 893 | 100,0 | 17 | 100,0 | 859 | 100,0 | 10 | 100,0 |
| Addresses used for the survey | 1.026 | 89,0 | 923 | 100,0 | 27 | 100,0 | 893 | 100,0 | 17 | 100,0 | 859 | 100,0 | 10 | 100,0 |
| Addresses out of scope | 127 | 11,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Addresses used | 1.026 | 100,0 | 923 | 100,0 | 27 | 100,0 | 893 | 100,0 | 17 | 100,0 | 859 | 100,0 | 10 | 100,0 |
| Addresses successfully contacted | 1.017 | 99,1 | 921 | 99,8 | 27 | 100,0 | 893 | 100,0 | 17 | 100,0 | 859 | 100,0 | 10 | 100,0 |
| Addresses not successfully contacted | 9 | 0,9 | 2 | 0,2 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Addresses successfully contacted | 1.017 | 100,0 | 921 | 100,0 | 27 | 100,0 | 893 | 100,0 | 17 | 100,0 | 859 | 100,0 | 10 | 100,0 |
| Household questionnaire completed | 940 | 92,4 | 867 | 94,1 | 22 | 81,5 | 834 | 93,4 | 17 | 100,0 | 791 | 92,1 | 7 | 70,0 |
| Refusal to cooperate | 52 | 5,1 | 43 | 4,7 | 5 | 18,5 | 38 | 4,3 | 0 | 0,0 | 54 | 6,3 | 3 | 30,0 |
| Entire household away for the duration of fieldwork | 5 | 0,5 | 1 | 0,1 | 0 | 0,0 | 6 | 0,7 | 0 | 0,0 | 2 | 0,2 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Household unable to respond | 13 | 1,3 | 10 | 1,1 | 0 | 0,0 | 15 | 1,7 | 0 | 0,0 | 12 | 1,4 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Other reasons for not completing the Household questionnaire | 7 | 0,7 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household questionnaire completed | 940 | 100,0 | 867 | 100,0 | 22 | 100,0 | 834 | 100,0 | 17 | 100,0 | 791 | 100,0 | 7 | 100,0 |
| Interviews accepted for database | 940 | 100,0 | 867 | 100,0 | 22 | 100,0 | 834 | 100,0 | 17 | 100,0 | 791 | 100,0 | 7 | 100,0 |
| Interviews rejected for database | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |

The table below is a breakdown of addresses and persons present in each wave:

Table 2.1.4.2 : Households and persons (R1)

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Addresses used for the survey | 1.026 | 950 | 910 | 869 |
| Addresses successfully contacted | 1.017 | 948 | 910 | 869 |
| Accepted household interviews | 940 | 889 | 851 | 798 |
| Persons | 2.853 | 2.647 | 2.513 | 2.317 |
| Persons 16+ | 2.258 | 2.133 | 2.046 | 1.931 |
| Personal interviews | 2.258 | 2.133 | 2.046 | 1.931 |

2.1.5. Sample selection schemes

The sample was selected from each stratum with simple random sampling.

2.1.6. Sample distribution over time

The survey for the year 2006 was carried out from the 13th of March to the 14th of July 2006. The survey for the year 2007 was carried out from the 19th of March to the 3rd of August 2007. The survey for the year 2008 was carried out from the 17th of March 2008 to the 31st of July 2008 and the survey for the year 2009 was carried out the 17th of March 2009 to the 31st of July 2009.

2.1.7. Renewal of sample: rotational groups

The year 2005 was the initial year of the survey. The sample in the first round was divided in 4 sub-samples as it was based on a rotational design of 4 replications with a rotation of one replication per year. Each sub-sample was separately selected so as to represent the whole population. Every year one sub-sample is dropped and substituted by a new one. For 2006 one specific sub-sample, pre-selected from 2005 (R1) was dropped and substituted by a new one (R1). For 2007 the rotational group 2 (R2), was dropped and substituted by a new one (R2). For 2008 the rotational group 3 (R3), was dropped and substituted by a new one (R3). For 2009 the rotational group 4 (R4), was dropped and substituted by a new one (R4).

The size of each Rotational Group for the 2009 survey (longitudinal component) is shown in Table 2.1.7.1:

Table 2.1.7.1 : Used addresses and accepted interviews (R1 - R2 – R3)

| | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | Used addresses | Accepted interviews | Used addresses | Accepted interviews | Used addresses | Accepted interviews | Used addresses | Accepted interviews |
| R1 | 1.153 | 940 | 967 | 889 | 917 | 851 | 875 | 798 |
| R2 | na | na | 1.153 | 912 | 928 | 845 | 874 | 793 |
| R3 | na | na | na | na | 1.153 | 840 | 852 | 754 |
| Total | 1.153 | 940 | 2.120 | 1.801 | 2.998 | 2.536 | 2.601 | 2.345 |

2.1.8. Weightings

2.1.8.1. Design factor

The methodology that was used for the computation of the weights of the survey is the one proposed in Doc. EU-SILC 065. For a household the design weight is calculated as the inverse of its inclusion probability that is the probability belonging to the selected sample of households:

$$DB080_i = \frac{1}{\pi_i} = \frac{1}{\frac{n_i}{N_i}} = \frac{N_i}{n_i}, \quad i=1,\dots,9$$

π_i = the probability of a household to be selected from stratum i

n_i = the sample size of stratum i

N_i = the total number of households in the sampling frame of stratum i

The design weights were calculated for all households included in the 2005 sample. For the subsequent years i.e. 2006 onwards, design weights are calculated for each new sub-sample added to the existing sample.

2.1.8.2. Non-response adjustments (first wave)

The aim of non-response adjustments is to reduce the bias due to non-response, i.e. household was contacted (DB120=11) but household questionnaire was not completed (DB130≠11). The empirical response rate within each stratum provides an estimate of the response probability for all the households of the stratum. The weight of a household after correction for the non-response at the household level is:

$$DB080_i * \frac{1}{\hat{p}_i}$$

$DB080_i$ = the design weight of a household in stratum i before non-response adjustment

\hat{p}_i = the estimated response probability of the household in stratum i

2.1.8.3. Adjustments to external data (level, variables used and sources) (first wave)

The next step is to adjust the data to reliable external sources. The aim is to improve the accuracy of the estimated household and personal variables by using external known information. Eurostat recommends the method of “*integrative*” calibration. The idea is to use calibration variables defined at both household and individual level. The individual variables are aggregated at the household level by calculating household totals such as the number of male/female in the household, the number of persons aged 16 and over etc. After that, calibration is done at the household level using the household variables and the individual variables in their aggregate form. The calibration variables used at household level were the household size (household size=1, household size=2, household size=3, household size≥4) and the tenure status (tenure status=1 (i.e. owned or provided free), tenure status =2 (i.e. rented)). At personal level the calibration variables used were the distribution of population by age (age≤15, 16≤age≤19, 20≤age≤24, ..., 70≤age≤74, age≥75) and gender.

2.1.8.4. Final longitudinal weight (first wave)

The base weights for the first wave of the longitudinal component (RB060) are identical to the calibrated cross-sectional weights RB050 scaled up by a factor so each rotational group corresponds to the total population.

2.1.8.5. Non-response adjustments (second wave onwards)

For the subsequent waves the weights are adjusted for non response due to attrition. Additionally there are persons who enter the panel households for the first time. Newly born to sample mothers take the weight of their mother. Persons entering the panel household from outside the survey population take as their weight the average weight of sample persons in the household. Persons moving into sample households from other non-sample households in the population, the so called “co-residents” are given zero base weight.

2.1.8.6. Adjustments to external data (level, variables used and sources)

Adjustments to external sources on the subsequent waves of the longitudinal data are not applied.

2.1.8.7. Final longitudinal weight (second wave onwards)

For the second and subsequent waves of the longitudinal component we compute the base weights (RB060) using the cross-sectional base weights (RB050) adjusted for panel attrition. A rescaling of weights is carried out so to reflect the total target population.

Additionally the weights for the 2-year, the 3-year and the 4-year longitudinal sets are computed, namely RB062, RB063 and RB064 respectively. The longitudinal weight RB062 is computed by dividing RB060 by 3, the longitudinal weight RB063 is computed by dividing RB060 by 2 and the longitudinal weight RB064 by dividing RB060 by 4.

2.1.8.8. Final household cross-sectional weight

The calibration procedures described above were applied on the initial weight that is the weight adjusted for non-response so to compute the cross-sectional weights at the household level (DB090) and at the individual level (RB050).

Calibration procedures were further used for the calculation of cross-sectional weights for household members aged 16 and over (PB040) and for the children aged 0 to 12 years (inclusive) (RL070). For both PB040 and RL070 the personal cross-sectional weight RB050 was used as the initial weight. The calibration variables used for the cross-sectional weight of household members aged 16 and over were the distribution of population aged 16 and over by age (five years age groups) and gender. The respective calibration variable for the children cross-sectional weight for childcare (RL070) was the distribution of population aged 0 to 12 by single years of age. The calibration was carried out using the SAS macro “CALMAR” which was developed by INSEE.

2.1.9. Substitutions

No substitution procedures were applied.

2.1.9.1. Method of selection of substitutes

Not applicable.

2.1.9.2. Main characteristics of substituted units compared to original units, by region (NUTS 2) if available

Not applicable.

2.1.9.3. Distribution of substituted units by record of contact at address (DB120), household questionnaire result (DB130) and household interview acceptance (DB135) of the original units

Not applicable.

2.2. Sampling errors

2.2.1. Standard error and effective sample size

The tables that follow present the weighted means (based on the households/persons having received an amount on the respective income component), the number of observations (before and after imputation – unweighted) and the standard errors of each income component for each wave of the longitudinal component and the cross-sectional component of the year 2009.

Table 2.2.1.1: Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at household level - longitudinal component R1

| Income Components at household level | EU-SILC 2006 | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Mean | Number of observations | | Standard error |
| | | Before imputation | After imputation | |
| Total household gross income (HY010) | 35.083,4 | 926 | 940 | 945,4 |
| Total disposable household income (HY020) | 31.466,9 | 936 | 940 | 799,4 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022) | 29.571,1 | 931 | 935 | 761,3 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023) | 27.281,6 | 851 | 854 | 763,6 |
| Gross income from rental of a property or land (HY040G) | 8.953,1 | 88 | 88 | 1.291,9 |
| Family/children related allowances (HY050G) | 1.060,1 | 646 | 646 | 63,7 |
| Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G) | 5.032,6 | 7 | 7 | 634,6 |
| Housing allowances (HY070G) | 3.763,7 | 20 | 20 | 1.059,8 |
| Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G) | 3.652,6 | 82 | 82 | 323,3 |
| Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business (HY090G) | 5.081,5 | 121 | 121 | 864,2 |
| Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G) | 346,7 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G) | 81,4 | 573 | 573 | 4,5 |
| Regular inter household cash transfer paid (HY130G) | 4.036,1 | 125 | 125 | 417,2 |
| Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G) | 3.037,1 | 927 | 940 | 162,0 |

Table 2.2.1.1 (ctd.): Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at personal level - longitudinal component R1

| Income Components at personal level | EU-SILC 2006 | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Mean | Number of observations | | Standard error |
| | | Before imputation | After imputation | |
| Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G) | 17.964,0 | 1.145 | 1.161 | 467,6 |
| Company car (PY021G) | 2.759,8 | 26 | 26 | 336,6 |
| Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G) | 1.446,4 | 12 | 12 | 252,5 |
| Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G) | 14.582,9 | 229 | 229 | 680,3 |
| Pension from individual private plans (PY080G) | 17.277,8 | 15 | 15 | 5.622,9 |
| Unemployment benefits (PY090G) | 5.311,5 | 89 | 89 | 2.163,7 |
| Old-age benefits (PY100G) | 10.252,6 | 451 | 452 | 787,3 |
| Survivor benefits (PY110G) | 6.341,7 | 20 | 20 | 826,6 |
| Sickness benefits (PY120G) | 1.430,9 | 22 | 22 | 271,8 |
| Disability benefits (PY130G) | 5.999,4 | 35 | 35 | 459,1 |
| Education-related allowances (PY140G) | 3.234,0 | 126 | 126 | 505,3 |

Table 2.2.1.2 : Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the Equivalised disposable income - longitudinal component R1

| | EU-SILC 2006 | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Equivalised disposable income | Mean | Number of observations | | Standard error |
| | | Before imputation | After imputation | |
| Subclasses by household size | | | | |
| 1 household member | 12.195,1 | 133 | 133 | 77,5 |
| 2 household members | 16.021,7 | 540 | 544 | 689,7 |
| 3 household members | 18.403,4 | 540 | 543 | 546,3 |
| 4 and more | 16.546,7 | 1.628 | 1.633 | 210,2 |
| Population by age group | | | | |
| < 25 | 15.881,2 | 989 | 991 | 261,2 |
| 25 to 34 | 18.207,0 | 357 | 360 | 577,3 |
| 35 to 44 | 16.310,2 | 391 | 393 | 460,2 |
| 45 to 54 | 18.023,6 | 388 | 388 | 254,7 |
| 55 to 64 | 20.103,3 | 327 | 330 | 1.003,9 |
| 65+ | 12.156,1 | 389 | 391 | 648,6 |
| Population by sex | | | | |
| Male | 16.970,4 | 1.365 | 1.370 | 288,6 |
| Female | 16.242,5 | 1.476 | 1.483 | 303,0 |

Table 2.2.1.3: Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at household level - longitudinal component R1

| Income Components at household level | EU-SILC 2007 | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Mean | Number of observations | | Standard error |
| | | Before imputation | After imputation | |
| Total household gross income (HY010) | 38.630,5 | 863 | 889 | 1.046,9 |
| Total disposable household income (HY020) | 37.724,3 | 882 | 889 | 905,8 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022) | 33.116,9 | 874 | 881 | 896,1 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023) | 30.799,4 | 788 | 795 | 880,0 |
| Imputed rent (HY030G) * | 6.256,8 | NA | NA | 77,9 |
| Gross income from rental of a property or land (HY040G) | 9.129,3 | 95 | 95 | 1.150,6 |
| Family/children related allowances (HY050G) | 1.436,3 | 437 | 437 | 85,3 |
| Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G) | 7.383,8 | 10 | 10 | 755,8 |
| Housing allowances (HY070G) | 4.445,7 | 25 | 25 | 1.059,6 |
| Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G) | 3.982,8 | 74 | 74 | 382,6 |
| Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business (HY090G) | 7.168,7 | 130 | 130 | 1.365,2 |
| Interest repayments on mortgage (HY100G) * | 1.724,0 | 134 | 134 | 124,5 |
| Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G) | 868,4 | 1 | 1 | 0,0 |
| Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G) | 88,7 | 501 | 501 | 5,2 |
| Regular inter household cash transfer paid (HY130G) | 3.989,6 | 97 | 97 | 434,4 |
| Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G) | 3.426,7 | 865 | 889 | 172,4 |

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.3 (ctd.): Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at personal level - longitudinal component R1

| Income Components at personal level | EU-SILC 2007 | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Mean | Number of observations | | Standard error |
| | | Before imputation | After imputation | |
| Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G) | 19.645,3 | 1.043 | 1.073 | 519,9 |
| Non-cash employee income (PY020G) | 971,3 | 170 | 170 | 89,5 |
| Company car (PY021G) | 2.024,5 | 32 | 32 | 208,0 |
| Employer's social insurance contributions (PY030G) * | 2.742,5 | 956 | 956 | 59,4 |
| Optional employer's social insurance contributions (PY031G) * | 1.492,7 | 422 | 422 | 56,2 |
| Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G) | 1.436,3 | 13 | 13 | 248,7 |
| Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G) | 15.158,2 | 217 | 221 | 749,0 |
| Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070G) * | 874,4 | 19 | 19 | 112,5 |
| Pension from individual private plans (PY080G) | 15.308,7 | 15 | 15 | 5.951,1 |
| Unemployment benefits (PY090G) | 2.145,0 | 59 | 59 | 365,9 |
| Old-age benefits (PY100G) | 11.204,8 | 445 | 446 | 877,1 |
| Survivor benefits (PY110G) | 6.347,1 | 20 | 20 | 755,7 |
| Sickness benefits (PY120G) | 1.800,7 | 16 | 16 | 277,8 |
| Disability benefits (PY130G) | 6.708,5 | 42 | 42 | 451,4 |
| Education-related allowances (PY140G) | 3.086,8 | 132 | 132 | 269,2 |

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.4 : Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the Equivalised disposable income - longitudinal component R1

| | EU-SILC 2007 | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Equivalised disposable income | Mean | Number of observations | | Standard error |
| | | Before imputation | After imputation | |
| Subclasses by household size | | | | |
| 1 household member | 14.623,7 | 145 | 145 | 823,4 |
| 2 household members | 16.909,9 | 528 | 530 | 636,1 |
| 3 household members | 20.017,6 | 450 | 462 | 513,7 |
| 4 and more | 18.592,0 | 1.488 | 1.498 | 278,7 |
| Population by age group | | | | |
| < 25 | 17.766,3 | 890 | 895 | 330,6 |
| 25 to 34 | 19.939,5 | 303 | 311 | 611,2 |
| 35 to 44 | 18.365,9 | 354 | 357 | 607,3 |
| 45 to 54 | 20.083,1 | 364 | 368 | 568,8 |
| 55 to 64 | 21.276,5 | 308 | 310 | 947,9 |
| 65+ | 13.470,5 | 392 | 394 | 558,0 |
| Population by sex | | | | |
| Male | 18.745,6 | 1.252 | 1.265 | 314,3 |
| Female | 17.860,9 | 1.359 | 1.370 | 330,2 |

Table 2.2.1.5: Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at household level - longitudinal component R1

| Income Components at household level | EU-SILC 2008 | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Mean | Number of observations | | Standard error |
| | | Before imputation | After imputation | |
| Total household gross income (HY010) | 39.740,5 | 829 | 851 | 992,2 |
| Total disposable household income (HY020) | 35.644,1 | 846 | 851 | 848,8 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022) | 33.854,3 | 840 | 845 | 825,6 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023) | 31.299,8 | 758 | 763 | 898,5 |
| Imputed rent (HY030G) * | 6.916,7 | NA | NA | 91,0 |
| Gross income from rental of a property or land (HY040G) | 9.586,0 | 89 | 89 | 1.323,0 |
| Family/children related allowances (HY050G) | 1.496,9 | 409 | 409 | 88,8 |
| Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G) | 7.304,4 | 8 | 8 | 576,0 |
| Housing allowances (HY070G) | 4.616,6 | 15 | 15 | 1.095,8 |
| Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G) | 4.199,8 | 70 | 70 | 446,3 |
| Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business (HY090G) | 6.386,3 | 115 | 115 | 1.115,6 |
| Interest repayments on mortgage (HY100G) * | 1.706,5 | 131 | 131 | 137,0 |
| Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G) | 93,8 | 532 | 532 | 4,6 |
| Regular inter household cash transfer paid (HY130G) | 3.985,4 | 94 | 94 | 341,1 |
| Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G) | 3.606,4 | 829 | 851 | 174,7 |

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.5 (ctd.): Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at personal level - longitudinal component R1

| Income Components at personal level | EU-SILC 2008 | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Mean | Number of observations | | Standard error |
| | | Before imputation | After imputation | |
| Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G) | 20.027,9 | 1.013 | 1.033 | 499,8 |
| Non-cash employee income (PY020G) | 1.187,8 | 159 | 159 | 114,5 |
| Company car (PY021G) | 2.295,7 | 33 | 33 | 278,7 |
| Employer's social insurance contributions (PY030G) * | 2.817,5 | 926 | 926 | 60,8 |
| Optional employer's social insurance contributions (PY031G) * | 1.410,0 | 407 | 407 | 55,7 |
| Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G) * | 1.363,6 | 9 | 9 | 354,3 |
| Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G) | 14.843,3 | 230 | 231 | 792,7 |
| Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070G) * | 905,4 | 14 | 14 | 347,8 |
| Pension from individual private plans (PY080G) | 14.542,6 | 16 | 16 | 5.991,1 |
| Unemployment benefits (PY090G) | 2.664,0 | 65 | 65 | 363,5 |
| Old-age benefits (PY100G) | 11.078,1 | 452 | 454 | 591,4 |
| Survivor benefits (PY110G) | 6.638,5 | 15 | 15 | 871,2 |
| Sickness benefits (PY120G) | 1.918,6 | 18 | 18 | 348,7 |
| Disability benefits (PY130G) | 7.220,6 | 38 | 38 | 493,6 |
| Education-related allowances (PY140G) | 3.547,8 | 130 | 130 | 489,7 |

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.6 : Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the Equivalised disposable income - longitudinal component R1

| | EU-SILC 2008 | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Equivalised disposable income | Mean | Number of observations | | Standard error |
| | | Before imputation | After imputation | |
| Subclasses by household size | | | | |
| 1 household member | 15.347,9 | 155 | 155 | 795,2 |
| 2 household members | 17.507,3 | 512 | 514 | 604,4 |
| 3 household members | 21.337,0 | 393 | 399 | 564,6 |
| 4 and more | 19.154,6 | 1.406 | 1.416 | 234,0 |
| Population by age group | | | | |
| < 25 | 18.399,3 | 815 | 820 | 295,9 |
| 25 to 34 | 20.897,4 | 287 | 293 | 549,5 |
| 35 to 44 | 18.658,5 | 321 | 322 | 499,4 |
| 45 to 54 | 20.879,7 | 349 | 351 | 534,1 |
| 55 to 64 | 21.910,0 | 308 | 312 | 883,0 |
| 65+ | 14.059,1 | 386 | 386 | 525,4 |
| Population by sex | | | | |
| Male | 19.557,2 | 1.184 | 1.192 | 305,5 |
| Female | 18.348,9 | 1.282 | 1.292 | 290,4 |

Table 2.2.1.7: Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at household level - longitudinal component R1

| Income Components at household level | EU-SILC 2009 | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Mean | Number of observations | | Standard error |
| | | Before imputation | After imputation | |
| Total household gross income (HY010) | 42.576,1 | 782 | 798 | 1.221,9 |
| Total disposable household income (HY020) | 38.128,1 | 795 | 798 | 1.058,6 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022) | 35.881,1 | 790 | 793 | 982,6 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023) | 32.787,9 | 702 | 705 | 1.015,2 |
| Imputed rent (HY030G) * | 8.202,3 | NA | NA | 169,6 |
| Gross income from rental of a property or land (HY040G) | 11.268,9 | 77 | 77 | 1.718,6 |
| Family/children related allowances (HY050G) | 1.662,3 | 393 | 393 | 105,6 |
| Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G) | 8.032,2 | 7 | 7 | 1.306,4 |
| Housing allowances (HY070G) | 8.254,7 | 22 | 21 | 3.301,5 |
| Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G) | 3.831,5 | 60 | 60 | 409,4 |
| Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business (HY090G) | 6.567,4 | 106 | 106 | 1.216,2 |
| Interest repayments on mortgage (HY100G) * | 3.282,3 | 115 | 115 | 287,6 |
| Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G) | 750,0 | 1 | 1 | 0,0 |
| Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G) | 84,7 | 500 | 500 | 4,0 |
| Regular inter household cash transfer paid (HY130G) | 3.599,9 | 98 | 98 | 254,7 |
| Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G) | 3.958,6 | 783 | 798 | 203,8 |

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.7 (ctd.): Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at personal level - longitudinal component R1

| Income Components at personal level | EU-SILC 2009 | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Mean | Number of observations | | Standard error |
| | | Before imputation | After imputation | |
| Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G) | 22.215,1 | 913 | 926 | 579,1 |
| Non-cash employee income (PY020G) | 1.448,6 | 128 | 128 | 169,7 |
| Company car (PY021G) | 2.987,6 | 26 | 26 | 364,0 |
| Employer's social insurance contributions (PY030G) * | 2.961,1 | 854 | 854 | 67,2 |
| Optional employer's social insurance contributions (PY031G) * | 1.484,4 | 357 | 357 | 63,8 |
| Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G) * | 1.476,7 | 8 | 8 | 483,9 |
| Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G) | 14.266,1 | 208 | 208 | 762,0 |
| Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070G) * | 1.435,6 | 9 | 9 | 336,6 |
| Pension from individual private plans (PY080G) | 14.350,6 | 14 | 14 | 7.085,4 |
| Unemployment benefits (PY090G) | 7.047,4 | 50 | 50 | 4.408,7 |
| Old-age benefits (PY100G) | 12.603,3 | 453 | 455 | 790,4 |
| Survivor benefits (PY110G) | 6.653,2 | 13 | 13 | 1.204,6 |
| Sickness benefits (PY120G) | 2.217,5 | 16 | 16 | 461,2 |
| Disability benefits (PY130G) | 7.307,3 | 38 | 38 | 520,0 |
| Education-related allowances (PY140G) | 3.211,2 | 121 | 121 | 247,7 |

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.8 : Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the Equivalised disposable income - longitudinal component R1

| | EU-SILC 2009 | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Equivalised disposable income | Mean | Number of observations | | Standard error |
| | | Before imputation | After imputation | |
| Subclasses by household size | | | | |
| 1 household member | 15.797,4 | 147 | 147 | 913,4 |
| 2 household members | 19.236,7 | 490 | 494 | 804,2 |
| 3 household members | 22.224,4 | 360 | 360 | 732,7 |
| 4 and more | 20.901,4 | 1.307 | 1.312 | 299,2 |
| Population by age group | | | | |
| < 25 | 19.872,5 | 737 | 739 | 357,3 |
| 25 to 34 | 22.697,1 | 270 | 271 | 751,1 |
| 35 to 44 | 20.153,5 | 286 | 286 | 577,7 |
| 45 to 54 | 22.358,1 | 325 | 330 | 651,9 |
| 55 to 64 | 24.296,6 | 297 | 297 | 1.265,7 |
| 65+ | 15.024,7 | 389 | 390 | 614,9 |
| Population by sex | | | | |
| Male | 21.229,1 | 1.110 | 1.114 | 405,4 |
| Female | 19.685,1 | 1.194 | 1.199 | 370,0 |

Table 2.2.1.9: Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at household level – cross sectional component 2009

| Income Components at household level | EU-SILC 2009 | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Mean | Number of observations | | Standard error |
| | | Before imputation | After imputation | |
| Total household gross income (HY010) | 40.027,7 | 3.072 | 3.145 | 665,8 |
| Total disposable household income (HY020) | 35.730,7 | 3.141 | 3.145 | 579,1 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022) | 33.676,2 | 3.127 | 3.131 | 522,6 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023) | 31.275,5 | 2.800 | 2.804 | 533,5 |
| Imputed rent (HY030G) * | 8.184,1 | NA | NA | 101,1 |
| Gross income from rental of a property or land (HY040G) | 8.739,7 | 267 | 267 | 804,7 |
| Family/children related allowances (HY050G) | 1.182,5 | 1.614 | 1.614 | 50,7 |
| Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G) | 5.877,0 | 19 | 19 | 610,2 |
| Housing allowances (HY070G) | 5.201,5 | 62 | 62 | 1.164,0 |
| Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G) | 3.969,9 | 238 | 238 | 287,9 |
| Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business (HY090G) | 4.971,8 | 358 | 358 | 528,2 |
| Interest repayments on mortgage (HY100G) * | 3.813,0 | 373 | 373 | 197,9 |
| Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G) | 750,0 | 1 | 1 | 0,0 |
| Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G) | 89,1 | 1.887 | 1.887 | 3,8 |
| Regular inter household cash transfer paid (HY130G) | 3.684,2 | 382 | 382 | 210,8 |
| Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G) | 3.888,4 | 3.075 | 3.145 | 117,8 |

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.9 (ctd.): Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at personal level – cross sectional component 2009

| Income Components at personal level | EU-SILC 2009 | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Mean | Number of observations | | Standard error |
| | | Before imputation | After imputation | |
| Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G) | 21.107,1 | 3.616 | 3.681 | 321,4 |
| Non-cash employee income (PY020G) | 1.178,4 | 467 | 467 | 85,6 |
| Company car (PY021G) | 2.496,4 | 81 | 81 | 170,4 |
| Employer's social insurance contribution (PY030G) | 2.840,8 | 3.374 | 3.374 | 38,2 |
| Optional employer's social insurance contributions (PY031G) * | 1.355,2 | 1.498 | 1.498 | 31,3 |
| Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G) * | 1.184,4 | 40 | 40 | 232,4 |
| Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G) | 16.150,7 | 891 | 896 | 800,9 |
| Value of goods produced by own consumption (PY070G) | 1.049,6 | 57 | 57 | 126,9 |
| Pension from individual private plans (PY080G) | 17.637,9 | 48 | 48 | 5.729,7 |
| Unemployment benefits (PY090G) | 7.252,1 | 202 | 202 | 3.681,9 |
| Old-age benefits (PY100G) | 12.578,3 | 1.695 | 1.698 | 484,1 |
| Survivor benefits (PY110G) | 9.343,2 | 63 | 63 | 750,4 |
| Sickness benefits (PY120G) | 2.164,3 | 73 | 73 | 226,6 |
| Disability benefits (PY130G) | 7.473,3 | 186 | 186 | 317,8 |
| Education-related allowances (PY140G) | 2.840,9 | 475 | 475 | 91,6 |

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.10 : Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the Equivalised disposable income – cross sectional component 2009

| | EU-SILC 2009 | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Equivalised disposable income | Mean | Number of observations | | Standard error |
| | | Before imputation | After imputation | |
| Subclasses by household size | | | | |
| 1 household member | 16.299,5 | 517 | 517 | 692,2 |
| 2 household members | 18.170,7 | 1.992 | 1.996 | 397,3 |
| 3 household members | 21.673,0 | 1.494 | 1.494 | 548,7 |
| 4 and more | 19.840,6 | 5.263 | 5.276 | 168,2 |
| Population by age group | | | | |
| < 25 | 19.068,8 | 3.070 | 3.072 | 212,8 |
| 25 to 34 | 20.979,0 | 1.024 | 1.025 | 448,7 |
| 35 to 44 | 19.927,7 | 1.196 | 1.198 | 330,4 |
| 45 to 54 | 21.372,0 | 1.349 | 1.354 | 490,8 |
| 55 to 64 | 22.361,9 | 1.168 | 1.169 | 755,9 |
| 65+ | 14.766,9 | 1.463 | 1.465 | 372,5 |
| Population by sex | | | | |
| Male | 20.191,3 | 4.452 | 4.458 | 247,5 |
| Female | 19.125,6 | 4.818 | 4.825 | 211,3 |

2.3. Non-sampling errors

2.3.1. Sampling frame and coverage errors

The list of households from the 2001 Census of Population was used as sampling frame with a supplementary list of newly constructed houses (built after 2001 up to 2008). The Statistical Service of Cyprus was provided by the Electricity Authority of Cyprus (E.A.C.) with a list of domestic electricity consumers, which contained all the new connections of electricity between 2002 and 2008 (last update April of 2008). The E.A.C. distinguishes domestic consumers from other consumers (e.g. industrial etc). It has been established that each domestic electricity consumer registered by the E.A.C. corresponds to the statistical definition of a housing unit. Each of these new electricity meter connections represented one new household.

Coverage problems encountered were:

1. The frame of the 2001 Census of Population was somehow outdated and as a result some housing units were found to be empty or to be used for other purposes other than housing.
2. Some houses included in the E.A.C. list were used as secondary residence, so they were out of scope of the survey.

3. Some houses listed by the E.A.C. were impossible to be located due to incomplete information regarding their addresses.
4. Housing units built after April 2008, were not included in our sampling frame.

2.3.2. Measurement and processing errors

2.3.2.1. Measurement errors

Possible sources of measurement errors are the questionnaire (design, content and wording), the method of data collection, the interviewers and the respondents. As the 2009 EU-SILC round was the 5th in the series, quality has considerably improved due to interviewers' feedback, continuous data analysis and research.

The questionnaire for EU-SILC was developed on the basis of the EU-SILC Doc. 065 and Doc. 055. Even though, the questionnaire was well tested and despite the fact that this was the 5th wave of the survey, some questions were still difficult to be answered with precision. Difficulties due to memory lapses were encountered in questions regarding income, housing cost, main activity each month as well as for the age at first job especially with older persons. In an effort to minimise these problems respondents were requested to prepare pay slips and utility bills when the interviewer was making an appointment. In the case that the respondents could have the pay slips at a later date then they could send them by fax at the central offices. Difficulties were also encountered in distinguishing the various benefits and pensions. In order to overcome these difficulties a part of the training of the interviewers was focused specifically on social benefits and pensions.

As the method of data collection was Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) many validation and consistency checks were implemented during the interview. This had a positive impact on the quality of the data collected. Additionally, problems usually accounted to the routing of the questionnaire were fully avoided because of CAPI.

In order to reduce interviewer effects a two week training session for all the interviewers and an extra week training for newly recruited interviewers (i.e. those working for the first time in EU-SILC), was organised at the head offices of the Statistical Service. The training was conducted by permanent staff, Statistics Officers responsible for the EU-SILC survey. The aim of the training was to ensure that all interviewers were uniformly trained both in regard to the content of the questionnaire, as well as their behaviour during the interview. The extra week training for the

newcomers focused mainly on the terminology of the survey giving also general information on the previous rounds of the survey. In this way the newcomers were able to follow the other interviewers who worked the year before in the survey. In the second week where all interviewers were together, the training mainly focused on refreshing the terminology used in the questionnaire and on the understanding of new terminology used for the first time in the questionnaire (e.g. Material deprivation module). Main emphasis was given on difficult definitions and on explaining the various public benefits as well as the importance of the accuracy of the information collected. On the third week the interviewers had intensive sessions on working with their laptops and the electronic questionnaires in the environment of BLAISE. An interviewer manual was prepared explaining each and every single question of the questionnaire as well as their respective possible answers.

Apart from the 22 interviewers the training sessions were also attended by 6 supervisors. Each one of them was responsible for a group of 3 or 4 interviewers. During the fieldwork period the supervisor had meetings with each one of the interviewers in his/her group at least once a week. During these meetings, apart from discussing problems or questions raised during the week, the supervisors also collected (from the interviewers' laptops) all completed questionnaires. Their main duty during the data collection period was to examine the interviewers' work and refer back to them for inconsistencies or for problems identified in connection with terminology. Furthermore the supervisors had to double check some of the answers with respondents either by telephone or by personally visiting the household in question, especially in the case of unusual answers or missing data. Additionally from 2nd wave onwards, data for households in the survey for 2 years or more were further checked based on the data from previous years. For the 2009 survey the number of interviewers and supervisors was increased by 2 and 1 respectively, for better quality.

2.3.2.2. Processing errors

Processing errors were reduced because of CAPI and the implementation of validation and consistency checks during the data collection phase (BLAISE software). The processing errors were further reduced as the questionnaires were edited and coded by the supervisors prior to finalising the data files for processing. For the households which were in the survey for at least 2 years an additional tool during editing was the preloading of certain variables from the previous survey. Inconsistencies were further examined with interviewers and in many cases with the

households directly. The coding requested was minimal, i.e. occupation (2 digits ISCO), economic activity (2 digits NACE) and country of birth; and was carried out using drop down lists.

The finalised data files prepared by supervisors were then processed using SAS programs with various other logical and consistency checks. The main errors found were connected to self-employment income and the recording of the various benefits and pensions under the correct income variable according to EU-SILC Doc. 065.

Before sending the final D-, R-, H- and P- files, data files were further checked using EUROSTAT's SAS programs.

2.3.3. Non-response errors

2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size

The table below presents analytically the accepted personal interviews, as well as the accepted household interviews, within each rotational group.

Table 2.3.3.1.1 : Sample Size and Accepted Interviews longitudinal component (R1)

| | R1 | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Persons 16 years and over | 2.258 | 2.133 | 2.046 | 1.931 |
| Sample persons | 2.258 | 2.089 | 1.973 | 1.815 |
| Co-residents | 0 | 44 | 73 | 116 |
| Number of accepted personal questionnaires | 2.258 | 2.133 | 2.046 | 1.931 |
| Accepted household interviews | 940 | 889 | 851 | 798 |

2.3.3.2. Unit non-response

The following non-response rate calculations, refer to the 2006 wave of the EU-SILC longitudinal component.

- Household non-response rates (NRh)

DB120 is the record of contact at the address

DB130 is the household questionnaire result

DB135 is the household interview acceptance result

Address contact rate:

$$Ra = \frac{\sum[DB120 = 11]}{\sum[DB120 = all] - \sum[DB120 = 23]}$$

Proportion of complete household interviews accepted for the database:

$$Rh = \frac{\sum[DB135 = 1]}{\sum[DB130 = all]}$$

Household non-response rate:

$$NRh = (1 - (Ra * Rh)) * 100$$

- **Individual non-response rates (NRp)**

RB245 is the respondent status

RB250 is the data status

Proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database:

$$Rp = \frac{\sum[RB250 = 11 + 12 + 13 + 14^{(1)}]}{\sum[RB245 = 1 + 2 + 3]}$$

Individual non-response rate:

$$NRp = (1 - Rp) * 100$$

- **Overall individual non-response rates (* NRp)**

$$* NRp = (1 - (Ra * Rh * Rp)) * 100$$

First wave of longitudinal component (Year 2006)

| | R1 |
|------------------|-----------|
| Ra | 0,9912 |
| Rh | 0,9243 |
| NRh (%) | 8,3821 |
| Rp | 1,0000 |
| NRp (%) | 0,0000 |
| * NRp (%) | 8,3821 |

The tables that follow present the household and person response rates for the longitudinal components of wave 3 (2006 – 2007), wave 4 (2007 – 2008) and wave 5 (2008-2009).

⁽¹⁾These are individuals for whom the information was completed from full record imputation.

Household response rate: Comparison of result codes between EU-SILC 2006 and EU-SILC 2007 (R1)

| Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2006 | | | Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2007 | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|
| | | | DB130 = 11 | | DB110 = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 | DB110 = 10 | DB120 = 21 | DB120 = 22 | DB120 = 23 | DB130 = 21 | DB130 = 22 | DB130 = 23 | DB130 = 24 | |
| | | | DB135 = 1 | DB135 = 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | DB130 = 11 | DB135 = 1 | 867 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 940 |
| | | DB135 = 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | DB120 = 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | DB120 = 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | DB120 = 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | DB120 = 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | Total | | 867 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 940 |
| New Households in EU-SILC 2007 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | | DB110 = 8 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| | | DB110 = 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | 889 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 967 |

Response rate for households

Wave response rate = 0,91934

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0,93404

Follow-up ratio = 0,95745

Achieved sample size ratio = 0,94574

Household response rate: Comparison of result codes between EU-SILC 2007 and EU-SILC 2008 (R1)

| | | | Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2008 | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|
| | | | DB130 = 11 | | DB110 = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 | DB110 = 10 | DB120 = 21 | DB120 = 22 | DB120 = 23 | DB130 = 21 | DB130 = 22 | DB130 = 23 | DB130 = 24 | |
| Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2007 | | | DB135 = 1 | DB135 = 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | DB130 = 11 | DB135 = 1 | 834 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 889 |
| | | DB135 = 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | DB120 = 22 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | DB130 = 22 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | DB130 = 23 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | DB130 = 24 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | | 834 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 35 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 900 |
| New Households in EU-SILC 2008 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | | DB110 = 8 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| | | DB110 = 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | 851 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 35 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 917 |

Response rate for households

Wave response rate = 0,92803

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0,94222

Follow-up ratio = 0,96111

Achieved sample size ratio = 0,95726

Household response rate: Comparison of result codes between EU-SILC 2008 and EU-SILC 2009 (R1)

| | | | Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|
| | | | DB130 = 11 | | DB110 = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 | DB110 = 10 | DB120 = 21 | DB120 = 22 | DB120 = 23 | DB130 = 21 | DB130 = 22 | DB130 = 23 | DB130 = 24 | |
| Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2008 | | | DB135 = 1 | DB135 = 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | DB130 = 11 | DB135 = 1 | 791 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 851 |
| | | DB135 = 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | DB120 = 22 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | DB130 = 22 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | DB130 = 23 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| | DB130 = 24 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | | 791 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 865 |
| New Households in EU-SILC 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009 | | DB110 = 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | | DB110 = 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | 798 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 875 |

Response rate for households

Wave response rate = 0,91200

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0,93064

Follow-up ratio = 0,93873

Achieved sample size ratio = 0,93772

Personal interview outcome in EU-SILC 2007 (R1)

| | | | | Not completed because of | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|
| | | RB250 = 11, 12, 13 | RB250 = 14 | RB250 = 21 | RB250 = 22 | RB250 = 23 | RB250 = 31 | RB250 = 32 | RB250 = 33 | Total |
| Row | Sample persons forwarded from last wave | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | RB110 = 1 - 2 | 2.046 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.054 |
| 2 | RB110 = 6 | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| 3 | RB110 = -1 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 4 | RB120 = 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 5 | RB120 = 3 | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| 6 | RB120 = 4 | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 7 | DB135 = 2 or -1, or DB110 = 7, or DB120 = 21-23 or -1, or DB130 = 21-24 or -1 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 8 | DB110 = 3-6 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| New Sample Persons | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Reached age 16 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| 10 | Sample additions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Sample persons 16+ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Wave 1 - 2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Wave 2 - 2007 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| Sample persons not forwarded from last wave (excluded died or not eligible according to tracing rules) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | From EU-SILC 2006 | | | | | | | | | 173 |
| Sum of Rows | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1+3+6+7+9+10 | | 2.081 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.097 |
| 1+3+6+7+9+10+13 | | 2.081 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.270 |
| 1+3+6+7+9+10+11 | | 2.125 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.141 |

Response rate for persons in EU-SILC 2007 (R1)

wave response rate of sample persons =0,99237

wave response rate of co-residents =0,00000

longitudinal follow-up ratio =0,91674

R(RB250 = 14) =0,00352

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons =0,92161

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents =0,94110

achieved sample size ratio for co-residents in first wave =0,00000

response rate for non-sample persons =1,00000

Personal interview outcome in EU-SILC 2008 (R1)

| | | | | Not completed because of | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|
| | | RB250 = 11, 12, 13 | RB250 = 14 | RB250 = 21 | RB250 = 22 | RB250 = 23 | RB250 = 31 | RB250 = 32 | RB250 = 33 | Total |
| Row | Sample persons forwarded from last wave | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | RB110 = 1 - 2 | 1.935 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.940 |
| 2 | RB110 = 6 | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 3 | RB110 = -1 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 4 | RB120 = 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 5 | RB120 = 3 | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 6 | RB120 = 4 | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 7 | DB135 = 2 or -1, or DB110 = 7, or DB120 = 21-23 or -1, or DB130 = 21-24 or -1 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 8 | DB110 = 3-6 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| New Sample Persons | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Reached age 16 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 |
| 10 | Sample additions | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Sample persons 16+ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Wave 1 - 2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Wave 2 - 2007 | 35 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| | Wave 3 - 2008 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| Sample persons not forwarded from last wave (excluded died or not eligible according to tracing rules) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | From EU-SILC 2007 | | | | | | | | | 126 |
| Sum of Rows | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1+3+6+7+9+10 | | 1.968 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.980 |
| 1+3+6+7+9+10+13 | | 1.968 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.106 |
| 1+3+6+7+9+10+11 | | 2.041 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.098 |

Response rate for persons in EU-SILC 2008 (R1)

wave response rate of sample persons =0,99394

wave response rate of co-residents =1,00000

longitudinal follow-up ratio =0,93447

R(RB250 = 14) =0,00237

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons =0,94208

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents =0,97702

achieved sample size ratio for co-residents in previous wave =0,79545

response rate for non-sample persons =1,00000

Personal interview outcome in EU-SILC 2009 (R1)

| | | | | Not completed because of | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|
| | | RB250 = 11, 12, 13 | RB250 = 14 | RB250 = 21 | RB250 = 22 | RB250 = 23 | RB250 = 31 | RB250 = 32 | RB250 = 33 | Total |
| Row | Sample persons forwarded from last wave | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | RB110 = 1 - 2 | 1.811 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.814 |
| 2 | RB110 = 6 | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| 3 | RB110 = -1 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 4 | RB120 = 2 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 5 | RB120 = 3 | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| 6 | RB120 = 4 | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| 7 | DB135 = 2 or -1, or DB110 = 7, or DB120 = 21-23 or -1, or DB130 = 21-24 or -1 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 8 | DB110 = 3-6 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| New Sample Persons | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Reached age 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Sample additions | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Sample persons 16+ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Wave 2 - 2007 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| | Wave 3 - 2008 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 |
| | Wave 4 - 2009 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| Sample persons not forwarded from last wave (excluded died or not eligible according to tracing rules) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | From EU-SILC 2008 | | | | | | | | | 138 |
| Sum of Rows | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1+3+6+7+9+10 | | 1.811 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.820 |
| 1+3+6+7+9+10+13 | | 1.811 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.958 |
| 1+3+6+7+9+10+11 | | 1.895 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.904 |

Response rate for persons in EU-SILC 2009 (R1)

wave response rate of sample persons =0,99505

wave response rate of co-residents =1,00000

longitudinal follow-up ratio =0,92492

R(RB250 = 14) =0,00153

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons =0,91789

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents =0,96047

achieved sample size ratio for co-residents in previous wave =0,86301

response rate for non-sample persons =1,00000

2.3.3.3. Distribution of households by ‘household status’ (DB110), by ‘record of contact at address’ (DB120), by ‘household questionnaire result’ (DB130) and by ‘household interview acceptance’ (DB135)

Table 2.3.3.3.1 : Distribution of households by household status - DB110 (R1)

| DB110 - Household Status | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| At the same address as last interview (1) | 0 | 0,0 | 890 | 92,0 | 872 | 95,1 | 837 | 95,7 |
| Entire household moved to a private household within the country (2) | 0 | 0,0 | 33 | 3,4 | 21 | 2,3 | 22 | 2,5 |
| Entire household moved to a collective household or institution within the country (3) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 1 | 0,1 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Household moved outside the country (4) | 0 | 0,0 | 12 | 1,2 | 2 | 0,2 | 5 | 0,6 |
| Entire household died (5) | 0 | 0,0 | 3 | 0,3 | 2 | 0,2 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Household does not contain sample person (6) | 0 | 0,0 | 2 | 0,2 | 2 | 0,2 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Address not contacted (unable to access or lost, i.e. no record of what happened to the household) (7) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Split-off household (8) | 0 | 0,0 | 27 | 2,8 | 17 | 1,9 | 10 | 1,1 |
| New address added to the sample this wave or first wave (9) | 1.153 | 100,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Fusion (10) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 1 | 0,1 |
| Lost household (no information on what happened to the household) (11) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Total | 1.153 | 100,0 | 967 | 100,0 | 917 | 100,0 | 875 | 100,0 |

Table 2.3.3.3.2 : Distribution of households by record of contact at address - DB120 (R1)

| DB120 - Contact at address | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|---|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| Address contacted (11) | 1.017 | 88,2 | 58 | 6,0 | 38 | 4,1 | 32 | 3,7 |
| Address cannot be located (21) | 9 | 0,8 | 2 | 0,2 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Address unable to access (22) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Address does not exist or empty etc. (23) | 127 | 11,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Missing | 0 | 0,0 | 907 | 93,8 | 879 | 95,9 | 843 | 96,3 |
| Total | 1.153 | 100,0 | 967 | 100,0 | 917 | 100,0 | 875 | 100,0 |

Table 2.3.3.3.3 : Distribution of households by household questionnaire result - DB130 (R1)

| DB130 – Household questionnaire result | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|--|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| Household questionnaire completed (11) | 940 | 92,4 | 889 | 93,8 | 851 | 93,5 | 798 | 91,8 |
| Refusal to co-operate (21) | 52 | 5,1 | 48 | 5,1 | 38 | 4,2 | 57 | 6,6 |
| Entire household temporarily away (22) | 5 | 0,5 | 1 | 0,1 | 6 | 0,7 | 2 | 0,2 |
| Household unable to respond (23) | 13 | 1,3 | 10 | 1,1 | 15 | 1,6 | 12 | 1,4 |
| Other reasons (24) | 7 | 0,7 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Total | 1.017 | 100,0 | 948 | 100,0 | 910 | 100,0 | 869 | 100,0 |

Table 2.3.3.3.4 : Distribution of households by household interview acceptance - DB135 (R1)

| DB135 – Household interview acceptance | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|--|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| Interview accepted for database (1) | 940 | 100,0 | 889 | 100,0 | 851 | 100,0 | 798 | 100,0 |
| Interview rejected (2) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Total | 940 | 100,0 | 889 | 100,0 | 851 | 100,0 | 798 | 100,0 |

2.3.3.4. Distribution of persons by membership status

Table 2.3.3.4.1 : Distribution of persons by membership status - RB110 (R1)

| RB110 - Membership Status | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| <i>For current household members</i> | | | | | | |
| Was in this household in previous waves or current household member (1) | 2.576 | 94,0 | 2.452 | 94,7 | 2.317 | 95,7 |
| Moved into this household from another sample household since previous wave (2) | 26 | 0,9 | 21 | 0,8 | 15 | 0,6 |
| Moved into this household from outside sample since previous wave (3) | 45 | 1,6 | 40 | 1,5 | 24 | 1,0 |
| Newly born into this household since last wave (4) | 23 | 0,8 | 21 | 0,8 | 21 | 0,9 |
| <i>Not current household members</i> | | | | | | |
| Moved out since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave (5) | 58 | 2,1 | 44 | 1,7 | 38 | 1,6 |
| Died (6) | 6 | 0,2 | 8 | 0,3 | 5 | 0,2 |
| Lived in the household at least three months during the income reference period but was not recorded in the register of this household (7) | 6 | 0,2 | 3 | 0,1 | 2 | 0,1 |
| Total | 2.740 | 100 | 2.589 | 100 | 2.422 | 100 |

Table 2.3.3.4.2 : Distribution of persons by 'moved to' - RB120 (R1)

| RB120 - Moved to | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|------------------|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| RB110=5 | To a private household in the country - current household member this wave (1) | 33 | 50,8 | 25 | 52,1 | 18 | 43,9 |
| | To a private household in the country - not current household member this wave (1) | 7 | 10,8 | 4 | 8,3 | 3 | 7,3 |
| | To a collective household or institution in the country (2) | 2 | 3,1 | 1 | 2,1 | 0 | 0,0 |
| | Abroad (3) | 15 | 23,1 | 8 | 16,7 | 12 | 29,3 |
| | Lost (4) | 8 | 12,3 | 10 | 20,8 | 8 | 19,5 |
| | Total | 65 | 100,0 | 48 | 100,0 | 41 | 100,0 |

2.3.3.5. Item non-response

The tables that follow provide an overview of non-response for all household income variables.

Note:

⁽¹⁾ percentages are based on the total number of households

⁽²⁾ percentages are based on households having received an amount on the specific income variable

Table 2.3.3.5.1: Information on item non-response, household level income variables (R1)

| Item non-response | 2006 | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | % ⁽¹⁾ of households having received an amount | % ⁽²⁾ of households with missing values (before imputation) | % ⁽²⁾ of households with partial information (before imputation) |
| Total household gross income HY010 | 100,0 | 0,0 | 1,5 |
| Total disposable household income HY020 | 100,0 | 0,0 | 0,4 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits HY022 | 99,5 | 0,0 | 0,4 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits HY023 | 89,8 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Imputed rent HY030G | na | na | na |
| Income from rental of a property or land HY040G | 9,4 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Family/children related allowances HY050G | 68,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Social exclusion not elsewhere classified HY060G | 0,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Housing allowances HY070G | 2,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Regular inter-household cash transfer received HY080G | 8,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business HY090G | 12,9 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Interest repayments on mortgage HY100G | na | na | na |
| Income received by people aged under 16 HY110G | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Regular taxes on wealth HY120G | 61,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Regular inter household cash transfer paid HY130G | 13,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Tax on income and social insurance contributions HY140G | 100,0 | 0,4 | 1,0 |

Table 2.3.3.5.2: Information on item non-response, household level income variables (R1)

| Item non-response | 2007 | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | % ⁽¹⁾ of households having received an amount | % ⁽²⁾ of households with missing values (before imputation) | % ⁽²⁾ of households with partial information (before imputation) |
| Total household gross income HY010 | 100,0 | 0,0 | 2,9 |
| Total disposable household income HY020 | 100,0 | 0,0 | 0,8 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits HY022 | 98,3 | 0,0 | 0,8 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits HY023 | 89,4 | 0,0 | 0,8 |
| Imputed rent HY030G | 92,1 | na | na |
| Income from rental of a property or land HY040G | 9,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Family/children related allowances HY050G | 68,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Social exclusion not elsewhere classified HY060G | 0,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Housing allowances HY070G | 2,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Regular inter-household cash transfer received HY080G | 8,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business HY090G | 12,9 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Interest repayments on mortgage HY100G | 15,1 | na | na |
| Income received by people aged under 16 HY110G | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Regular taxes on wealth HY120G | 56,4 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Regular inter household cash transfer paid HY130G | 10,9 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Tax on income and social insurance contributions HY140G | 100,0 | 0,9 | 1,9 |

Table 2.3.3.5.3: Information on item non-response, household level income variables (R1)

| Item non-response | 2008 | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | % ⁽¹⁾ of households having received an amount | % ⁽²⁾ of households with missing values (before imputation) | % ⁽²⁾ of households with partial information (before imputation) |
| Total household gross income HY010 | 100,0 | 0,0 | 2,6 |
| Total disposable household income HY020 | 100,0 | 0,0 | 0,6 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits HY022 | 99,3 | 0,0 | 0,6 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits HY023 | 89,7 | 0,0 | 0,6 |
| Imputed rent HY030G | 93,1 | na | na |
| Income from rental of a property or land HY040G | 10,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Family/children related allowances HY050G | 48,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Social exclusion not elsewhere classified HY060G | 0,9 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Housing allowances HY070G | 1,8 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Regular inter-household cash transfer received HY080G | 8,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business HY090G | 13,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Interest repayments on mortgage HY100G | 15,4 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Income received by people aged under 16 HY110G | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Regular taxes on wealth HY120G | 62,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Regular inter household cash transfer paid HY130G | 10,9 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Tax on income and social insurance contributions HY140G | 100,0 | 0,9 | 1,6 |

Table 2.3.3.5.4: Information on item non-response, household level income variables (R1)

| Item non-response | 2009 | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | % ⁽¹⁾ of households having received an amount | % ⁽²⁾ of households with missing values (before imputation) | % ⁽²⁾ of households with partial information (before imputation) |
| Total household gross income HY010 | 100,0 | 0,0 | 2,0 |
| Total disposable household income HY020 | 100,0 | 0,0 | 0,4 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits HY022 | 99,4 | 0,0 | 0,4 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits HY023 | 88,3 | 0,0 | 0,4 |
| Imputed rent HY030G | 94,4 | na | na |
| Income from rental of a property or land HY040G | 9,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Family/children related allowances HY050G | 49,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Social exclusion not elsewhere classified HY060G | 0,9 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Housing allowances HY070G | 2,6 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Regular inter-household cash transfer received HY080G | 7,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business HY090G | 13,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Interest repayments on mortgage HY100G | 14,4 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Income received by people aged under 16 HY110G | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Regular taxes on wealth HY120G | 62,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Regular inter household cash transfer paid HY130G | 12,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Tax on income and social insurance contributions HY140G | 100,0 | 0,5 | 1,4 |

The tables that follow provide an overview of non-response for all personal income variables.

Note:

- ⁽¹⁾ percentages are based on the total number of persons aged 16 and over
- ⁽²⁾ percentages are based on persons aged 16 and over having received an amount on the specific income variable

Table 2.3.3.5.5: Information on item non-response, personal level income variables (R1)

| Item non-response | 2006 | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | % ⁽¹⁾ of persons 16+ having received an amount | % ⁽²⁾ of persons with missing values (before imputation) | % ⁽²⁾ of persons with partial information (before imputation) |
| Employee cash or near cash income PY010G | 51,4 | 0,1 | 0,6 |
| Non-cash employee income PY020G | na | na | na |
| Company car PY021G | 1,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Employer's social insurance contribution PY030G | na | na | na |
| Contributions to individual private pension plans PY035G | 0,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Cash benefits or losses from self-employment PY050G | 10,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Value of goods produced by own consumption PY070G | na | na | na |
| Pension from individual private plans PY080G | 0,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Unemployment benefits PY090G | 3,9 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Old-age benefits PY100G | 20,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Survivor benefits PY110G | 0,9 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Sickness benefits PY120G | 1,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Disability benefits PY130G | 1,6 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Education-related allowances PY140G | 5,6 | 0,0 | 0,0 |

Table 2.3.3.5.6: Information on item non-response, personal level income variables (R1)

| Item non-response | 2007 | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | % ⁽¹⁾ of persons 16+ having received an amount | % ⁽²⁾ of persons with missing values (before imputation) | % ⁽²⁾ of persons with partial information (before imputation) |
| Employee cash or near cash income PY010G | 51,1 | 0,2 | 1,2 |
| Non-cash employee income PY020G | 8,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Company car PY021G | 1,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Employer's social insurance contribution PY030G | 45,6 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Contributions to individual private pension plans PY035G | 0,6 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Cash benefits or losses from self-employment PY050G | 10,5 | 0,2 | 0,0 |
| Value of goods produced by own consumption PY070G | 0,9 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Pension from individual private plans PY080G | 0,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Unemployment benefits PY090G | 2,8 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Old-age benefits PY100G | 21,2 | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Survivor benefits PY110G | 1,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Sickness benefits PY120G | 0,8 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Disability benefits PY130G | 2,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Education-related allowances PY140G | 6,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 |

Table 2.3.3.5.7: Information on item non-response, personal level income variables (R1)

| Item non-response | 2008 | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | % ⁽¹⁾ of persons 16+ having received an amount | % ⁽²⁾ of persons with missing values (before imputation) | % ⁽²⁾ of persons with partial information (before imputation) |
| Employee cash or near cash income PY010G | 51,7 | 0,3 | 0,8 |
| Non-cash employee income PY020G | 8,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Company car PY021G | 1,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Employer's social insurance contribution PY030G | 46,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Contributions to individual private pension plans PY035G | 0,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Cash benefits or losses from self-employment PY050G | 11,6 | 0,0 | 0,1 |
| Value of goods produced by own consumption PY070G | 0,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Pension from individual private plans PY080G | 0,8 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Unemployment benefits PY090G | 3,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Old-age benefits PY100G | 22,7 | 0,0 | 0,1 |
| Survivor benefits PY110G | 0,8 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Sickness benefits PY120G | 0,9 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Disability benefits PY130G | 1,9 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Education-related allowances PY140G | 6,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 |

Table 2.3.3.5.8: Information on item non-response, personal level income variables (R1)

| Item non-response | 2009 | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | % ⁽¹⁾ of persons 16+ having received an amount | % ⁽²⁾ of persons with missing values (before imputation) | % ⁽²⁾ of persons with partial information (before imputation) |
| Employee cash or near cash income PY010G | 49,4 | 0,1 | 0,6 |
| Non-cash employee income PY020G | 6,8 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Company car PY021G | 1,4 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Employer's social insurance contribution PY030G | 45,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Contributions to individual private pension plans PY035G | 0,4 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Cash benefits or losses from self-employment PY050G | 11,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Value of goods produced by own consumption PY070G | 0,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Pension from individual private plans PY080G | 0,8 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Unemployment benefits PY090G | 2,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Old-age benefits PY100G | 24,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Survivor benefits PY110G | 0,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Sickness benefits PY120G | 0,9 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Disability benefits PY130G | 2,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Education-related allowances PY140G | 6,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 |

2.4. Mode of data collection

The mode of data collection for EU-SILC survey was CAPI. PAPI was only used in the extreme case of a technical problem with the interviewer's laptop. Proxy interviews occurred mainly for persons serving as national guards or for students fully supported by their parents and temporarily away; both of these categories were considered to be members of their parents' households. The following tables present the distribution of individuals aged 16 or over by data status and type of interview.

Table 2.4.1 : Distribution of all household members by data status - RB250 (R1)

| RB250 - Data status | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| information completed only from interview (11) | 2.254 | 99,8 | 2.125 | 99,6 | 2.041 | 99,8 | 1.928 | 99,8 |
| information completed from full record imputation (14) | 4 | 0,2 | 8 | 0,4 | 5 | 0,2 | 3 | 0,2 |
| individual unable to respond and no proxy possible (21) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| refusal to co-operate (23) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| person temporarily away and no proxy possible (31) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| no contact for other reasons (32) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| information not completed: reason unknown (33) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Total | 2.258 | 100,0 | 2.133 | 100,0 | 2.046 | 100,0 | 1.931 | 100,0 |

Table 2.4.2 : Distribution of sample persons by data status - RB250 (R1)

| RB250 - Data status | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| information completed only from interview (11) | 2.254 | 99,8 | 2.081 | 99,6 | 1.968 | 99,7 | 1.812 | 99,8 |
| information completed from full record imputation (14) | 4 | 0,2 | 8 | 0,4 | 5 | 0,3 | 3 | 0,2 |
| individual unable to respond and no proxy possible (21) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| refusal to co-operate (23) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| person temporarily away and no proxy possible (31) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| no contact for other reasons (32) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| information not completed: reason unknown (33) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Total | 2.258 | 100,0 | 2.089 | 100,0 | 1.973 | 100,0 | 1.815 | 100,0 |

Table 2.4.3 : Distribution of co-residents by data status - RB250 (R1)

| RB250 - Data status | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|---|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| information completed only from interview (11) | 44 | 100,0 | 73 | 100,0 | 116 | 100,0 |
| information completed from full record imputation (14) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| individual unable to respond and no proxy possible (21) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| refusal to co-operate (23) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| person temporarily away and no proxy possible (31) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| no contact for other reasons (32) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| information not completed: reason unknown (33) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Total | 44 | 100,0 | 73 | 100,0 | 116 | 100,0 |

Table 2.4.4 : Distribution of all household members by type of interview - RB260 (R1)

| RB260 - Type of interview | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| face to face interview - PAPI (1) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 3 | 0,1 | 3 | 0,2 |
| face to face interview - CAPI (2) | 1.982 | 87,9 | 1.753 | 82,5 | 1.676 | 82,1 | 1.505 | 78,1 |
| CATI, telephone interview (3) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| self administered by respondent (4) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| proxy (5) | 272 | 12,1 | 372 | 17,5 | 362 | 17,7 | 420 | 21,8 |
| Total | 2.254 | 100,0 | 2.125 | 100,0 | 2.041 | 100,0 | 1.928 | 100,0 |

Table 2.4.5 : Distribution of sample persons by type of interview - RB260 (R1)

| RB260 - Type of interview | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| face to face interview - PAPI (1) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 3 | 0,2 | 3 | 0,2 |
| face to face interview - CAPI (2) | 1.982 | 87,9 | 1.716 | 82,5 | 1.622 | 82,4 | 1.432 | 79,0 |
| CATI, telephone interview (3) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| self administered by respondent (4) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| proxy (5) | 272 | 12,1 | 365 | 17,5 | 343 | 17,4 | 377 | 20,8 |
| Total | 2.254 | 100,0 | 2.081 | 100,0 | 1.968 | 100,0 | 1.812 | 100,0 |

Table 2.4.6 : Distribution of co-residents by type of interview - RB260 (R1)

| RB260 - Type of interview | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| face to face interview - PAPI (1) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| face to face interview - CAPI (2) | 37 | 84,1 | 54 | 74,0 | 73 | 62,9 |
| CATI, telephone interview (3) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| self administered by respondent (4) | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| proxy (5) | 7 | 15,9 | 19 | 26,0 | 43 | 37,1 |
| Total | 44 | 100,0 | 73 | 100,0 | 116 | 100,0 |

2.5. Imputation procedure

In the very few cases where imputation required, the method used was deductive imputation. Imputation was necessary in the cases where only net income was collected and in the cases of personal refusals. Net income was converted to gross by applying the existing tax system and social insurance contributions rules. Personal refusals were imputed using existing data from previous waves as the starting point.

2.6. Imputed rent

Imputed rent was calculated using Heckman Method as it was one of the methods proposed by Eurostat. The following variables were taken into account for the calculation: type of dwelling, number of rooms, area in square meters, year of construction, heating, air-conditioning and income brackets. Despite the fact that efforts were made to make correct estimates using the Heckman method, however we still have our reservations as regards to the accuracy of these estimates, due to the fact that the rental market in Cyprus is considered quite small.

2.7. Company cars

To value the benefit of private use of company car the approach of ‘Valuation on the basis of accrued saving’ according to Doc. EU-SILC 065 was followed. In order to value the amount the recipient would have to pay over the reference period to enjoy the same benefit from the use of own vehicle the sum of (i) & (ii) below were computed:

- (i) Depreciation over the reference period in the capital value of the car,
- (ii) Coverage by the employer of other costs, which would normally fall on the user of his/her own car. The latter may cover car insurance and possibly maintenance and major repair costs, but would normally exclude fuel and other running costs.

External sources had to be used to construct suitable average schedules for (i) and (ii), rather than to collect (i) and (ii) from individual respondents.

The main requirement was to construct a ‘depreciation model’:

$$\text{Depreciation} = \frac{\text{Purchase prices} - \text{Selling prices at } X}{X},$$

where X = ‘the average age of a company car’

To calculate the ‘Purchase price’ and the ‘Selling price’, the make, the model, the registration year and other characteristics of the car were used. A list of prices and manufacturer’s recommended retail prices (RRP) were also used for a wide range of new cars. If the RRP was not available, then it was estimated based on the price of a similar car or the price relative to other cars with a similar pricing structure. The list price included VAT and vehicle registration tax. For calculating ‘the average age of a company car’, an average of 5 was considered.

3. COMPARABILITY

3.1. Basic concepts and definitions

Reference population

There is no difference to the standard EU-SILC definition, hence the reference population is defined as all the households and their members living in the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. Population in collective households and institutions is excluded.

Private household definition

No deviation from the standard EU-SILC definition. A private household is a person living alone or a group of persons living together in the same dwelling sharing expenses, including the joint provision of the essentials of living.

Household membership

The definition of household membership is the one recommended by EUROSTAT. Students (either in Cyprus or abroad) are considered to be members of their parents’ household given they are fully financially supported by them.

Income reference period(s) used

For EU-SILC 2009 the income reference period was 2008.

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions

The period for taxes payments/refunds and social insurance contributions was 2008. Tax refunds received during 2008 referred to income received in previous years.

Reference period for taxes on wealth

The reference period for taxes on wealth was 2008.

The lag between the income reference period and current variables

Since EU-SILC 2009 was carried out during the middle of March and the end of July 2009, the time lag between the income reference period and current variables varied between 3 to 7 months.

Total duration of the data collection of the sample

The data collection phase of the survey lasted almost 5 months.

Basic information on activity status during the income reference period

The information on activity status was collected using an activity calendar covering each month of the income reference period.

3.2. Components of income

3.2.1. Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions

The total household gross income and its components were calculated based on the definitions of income provided in the Commission Regulation (EC) 1980/2003 and the guidelines given in DOC.065. The definitions were fully applied and an effort was made to collect data as accurately as possible.

Imputed rent was calculated using Heckman Method as it was one of the methods proposed by Eurostat.

Interest paid on mortgages is collected asking directly the amount. Over and above, a double check is carried out with an estimation of the amount, which is calculated on the basis of the following questions: year the housing loan was taken, the initial amount borrowed, years of repayment of the

initial loan, the monthly payment, the outstanding amount at the end of the previous year, the actual total amount paid on the previous year and the interest rate applied for the loan.

Non-cash employee income (except company car), value of goods produced for own consumption and employers' social insurance contributions were collected according to the guidelines provided by Eurostat.

Gross monthly earnings for employees were not collected as the gender pay gap is calculated from other sources than EU-SILC.

3.2.2. The source or procedure used for the collection of income variables

Data on income variables were collected by Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing. Each and every income component was separately collected.

3.2.3. The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained

The instructions to the interviewers were to collect each income component as gross and to record separately taxes on income at source and social insurance contributions. In the very few cases where gross income was impossible to collect, net income was recorded.

3.2.4. The method used for obtaining income target variables in the required form

In the cases where gross income or taxes on income at source or social insurance contributions were impossible to collect, at least net value was collected for the specific income component. It was then converted to gross by applying the existing tax system and social insurance contributions rules.

3.3. Tracing rules

There were no differences between the national tracing rules and the standard EU-SILC tracing rules.

4. COHERENCE

4.1. Comparison of income target variables and number of persons who receive income from each ‘income component’, with external sources

In the tables that follow, we compare the results on income components between EU-SILC 2006, EU-SILC 2007, EU-SILC 2008 and EU-SILC 2009 at both household and personal level. More specifically in the two tables that follow the percentages of households and persons having received an amount on specific income target variables, as well as their mean value per household are presented.

The results show that the percentages of either households or persons receiving an amount between the four surveys are very close and hence consistent. The only big difference corresponds to the “family children related allowance” (HY050G). This is due to the fact that in 2005 (EU-SILC 2006) an ad-hoc benefit was paid after a special government decision to households independently of other family or child allowances.

In EU-SILC 2007, 2008 and 2009, PY020G corresponds to the variable Non-cash employee income, whereas in EU-SILC 2006 it corresponded to the variable Company car. In EU-SILC 2007, 2008 and 2009 Company car corresponds to PY021G.

Table 4.1.1: Comparison between EU-SILC 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 for all income target variables at household level

| Income target variable | EU-SILC | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
| | % of households having received an amount | Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO) | % of households having received an amount | Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO) | % of households having received an amount | Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO) | % of households having received an amount | Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO) |
| Total household gross income HY010 | 100,0 | 34.140 | 100,0 | 37.725 | 100,0 | 38.807 | 100,0 | 40.028 |
| Total disposable household income HY020 | 100,0 | 30.596 | 100,0 | 33.866 | 100,0 | 34.589 | 100,0 | 35.731 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits HY022 | 99,4 | 28.660 | 99,2 | 31.757 | 99,5 | 32.594 | 99,5 | 33.568 |
| Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits HY023 | 90,7 | 24.810 | 90,0 | 26.998 | 90,0 | 27.880 | 89,1 | 28.471 |
| Imputed rent HY030G | - | - | 91,8 | 5.797 | 91,8 | 6.097 | 92,7 | 6.317 |
| Income from rental of a property or land HY040G | 8,9 | 670 | 9,6 | 789 | 8,9 | 669 | 8,5 | 665 |
| Family/children related allowances HY050G | 70,4 | 633 | 51,8 | 599 | 50,1 | 600 | 51,3 | 626 |
| Social exclusion not elsewhere classified HY060G | 1,1 | 48 | 0,9 | 37 | 0,7 | 26 | 0,6 | 27 |
| Housing allowances HY070G | 2,8 | 157 | 2,7 | 143 | 1,9 | 120 | 2,0 | 136 |
| Regular inter-household cash transfer received HY080G | 8,5 | 357 | 8,1 | 298 | 8,3 | 361 | 7,6 | 329 |
| Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business HY090G | 11,1 | 569 | 12,6 | 766 | 11,1 | 494 | 11,4 | 488 |
| Interest repayments on mortgage HY100G | - | - | 14,7 | 510 | 13,6 | 499 | 11,9 | 543 |
| Regular taxes on wealth HY120G | 58,6 | 47 | 56,0 | 46 | 61,2 | 53 | 60,0 | 51 |
| Regular inter household cash transfer paid HY130G | 13,2 | 451 | 11,9 | 396 | 11,5 | 391 | 12,2 | 358 |
| Tax on income and social contributions HY140G | 100,0 | 3.046 | 100,0 | 3.416 | 100,0 | 3.575 | 100,0 | 3.888 |

Table 4.1.2: Comparison between EU-SILC 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 for all income target variables at individual level

| Income target variable | EU-SILC | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
| | % of persons 16+ having received an amount | Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO) | % of persons 16+ having received an amount | Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO) | % of persons 16+ having received an amount | Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO) | % of persons 16+ having received an amount | Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO) |
| Employee cash or near cash income PY010G | 51,8 | 22.672 | 51,2 | 24.508 | 50,3 | 24.983 | 48,7 | 26.336 |
| Non-cash employee income PY020G | - | - | 7,1 | 126 | 7,3 | 223 | 6,2 | 195 |
| Company car PY021G | 1,8 | 77 | 1,6 | 84 | 1,4 | 76 | 1,1 | 67 |
| Employer's social insurance contribution PY030G | - | - | 45,8 | 3.062 | 45,9 | 3.204 | 44,7 | 3.289 |
| Cash benefits or losses from self-employment PY050G | 10,3 | 3.913 | 11,3 | 4.226 | 12,2 | 5.088 | 11,9 | 4.564 |
| Value of goods produced by own consumption PY070G | - | - | 1,0 | 18 | 1,0 | 6 | 0,8 | 14 |
| Unemployment benefits PY090G | 3,8 | 425 | 3,7 | 537 | 3,6 | 365 | 2,7 | 483 |
| Old-age benefits PY100G | 19,6 | 3.815 | 20,1 | 4.796 | 21,2 | 4.769 | 22,5 | 5.212 |
| Survivor benefits PY110G | 0,9 | 130 | 0,9 | 148 | 1,0 | 174 | 0,8 | 204 |
| Sickness benefits PY120G | 1,0 | 32 | 0,8 | 41 | 0,9 | 49 | 1,0 | 52 |
| Disability benefits PY130G | 1,9 | 281 | 2,5 | 355 | 2,5 | 402 | 2,5 | 408 |
| Education-related allowances PY140G | 5,0 | 361 | 6,2 | 396 | 6,4 | 432 | 6,3 | 431 |

The next table presents the labour force participation rates as they were recorded by Labour Force Survey 2009 and EU-SILC 2009. There is one main methodological difference between the two surveys, for LFS students studying abroad or national guards (compulsory army service) are not considered to be part of the population, whereas they are part of the EU-SILC population. Thus, the totals as well as the rates of the ages 16-24 are not comparable. The rest of the results up to the age of 59 fit very well. EU-SILC seems to underestimate the rates for persons aged 60 years and over, but this is understandable since LFS is the core survey with main objective to collect information on employment.

Table 4.1.3: Comparison between Labour Force Survey 2009 and EU-SILC 2009 for the labour force participation rates

| Age Groups | Total | | Males | | Females | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | LFS | EU-SILC | LFS | EU-SILC | LFS | EU-SILC |
| 16 - 19 | 11,3 | 3,5 | 15,2 | 4,9 | 8,2 | 2,0 |
| 20 - 24 | 70,8 | 43,2 | 70,4 | 40,7 | 71,1 | 45,5 |
| 25 - 29 | 86,0 | 84,4 | 88,0 | 86,0 | 83,9 | 82,9 |
| 30 - 34 | 90,2 | 89,6 | 94,5 | 94,5 | 85,8 | 84,7 |
| 35 - 39 | 89,0 | 90,7 | 95,0 | 95,4 | 83,0 | 86,0 |
| 40 - 44 | 88,3 | 89,9 | 96,7 | 97,2 | 79,9 | 82,7 |
| 45 - 49 | 85,0 | 84,8 | 95,1 | 96,9 | 74,5 | 72,4 |
| 50 - 54 | 80,7 | 80,7 | 92,8 | 92,4 | 68,8 | 69,2 |
| 55 - 59 | 68,8 | 66,2 | 85,5 | 82,5 | 52,4 | 50,2 |
| 60 - 64 | 46,2 | 39,3 | 62,1 | 54,5 | 31,3 | 25,1 |
| 65+ | 12,4 | 6,3 | 19,1 | 11,2 | 6,6 | 2,2 |
| Total | 64,4 | 59,8 | 72,7 | 66,9 | 56,4 | 52,9 |